4

LEARY & CO.'S FALL FASHION.—The subscribare will offer Tuis Day, Sept. I, in secondance with their quarterly constora, the Fall Style of Continuent's Hars. Our catorily constora, the Fall Style of Continuent's Hars. Our catomers and the public generally, we thick will be particularly
pleased with the style and quality of the lists introduced by us
for the present Auruum, as in lightness, sleguoce and introduced by the
lightness of the style of the lists in the style, at differN. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at different prises.

LEARY & Co. Astor house, Broadway.

In speaking of BANTA'S assortment of CHIL In speaking of the control of the co

GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN -New-York, Oct.

GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN—New YOYK, Uch.
13, 1825.—Mesers, S. C. H'errico & Co., No. 135 Water-st.,
Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the "HERRING'S
PATERT SAFE" which we purchased from you about a year
since, has been the means of preserving our books, supers, &c.,
from fire, at the destruction of our Flour Mill in Brooklyn, early
on the morning of the 11th inst.

The Safe was exposed to a severe heat about sight hours; and
when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We chearfully recommend your Safes to the public.

HECKER & BRUTHER.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN-PROOF OF THE

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HEREING'S SAFE:

"The miderigned is the person referred to in Mosers. B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement of this morning as Means. Hecker & Brother's elerk, and would say that one of the firm of B. G. Wilder & Co. questioned me in relation to the Safe therein mentioned, but I never told him the Safe was Wilder's Patant, or that any of Herring & Co.'s employees or any other person or that any of Herring & Co.'s employees or any other person and all the state ments in said B. G. Wilder & Go.'s saferties and all the state ments in said B. G. Wilder & Go.'s saferties ment, as far as relates to their convertation with me respecting said Safe, are deatistic of truth.

"E. T. REANEY, Sup't Island Mills, Brook'yn."

The above-mentioned Safe can be seen with all the original plates and merks (as it came from the rains) at the subscribers stone, who are sole proprietors of Herring's Pather, Glampios Safe.

Nor. 135, 137 and 159 Water-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN -In answer to the GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—In answer to the statement of Mr. E. T. REARY, "superiotement of necker & Brother's Mile, which speared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidevit of Mr. A. J. Harrington. The point at least before the public, who are the more interested in this matter, it, was the Fark that proceeved the books and papers of Hesker's Brother, "Wilder's Parken's Exp." or "Herring's Parken's April" of Herring's Parken's Sape." "We claim it as "Wilder's Parken's," as proved to the be case with the Serie that proceeved the books, papers and moneys of Mosan. Carlington & Dougherty of Vessyst, New-York; Nesses. J. M. Fairenild & Co. of Fultonet, New-York; Mesers, Falconer, Fluomer & Co. of Petersburg, Va.; and Mesers, Bacon & Brothers of Simbury, Ct., all of which were claimed by S. C. Herring as Herring's Fatest Safe, and proved claimed by S. C. Herring as Herring's Fatest Safe, and proved on investigation to be Wilder's Parken Salamandor Safe.

Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855 — I hereby certify that on the aftermoon of the 15th inst I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertsining the mark on the Safe that saved the books and papers of Meser. Hecket & Brother. I there met a person in charge who gave me his name as Reany, to whom I made known my business. He replied distinctly and clearly twice, that the plate on the Safe was marked "Wilder's Patent." A. J. Harriedton.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1835.
N. C. Evenerr, Commissioner of Deeds.

FIRE-PROOF SAPES .- The subscriber, having FIRE-PROOF SAPES.— The subscriber, flaving continuisity abandoned the making of Wilder's Potent Salamander Stfe, and having reasonable the right (exclusively secured to him for the State of New Tork) to the Patentee, no offers the original Wilder's Patent Salamander Sape, made by me previous to said reasonament, at reduced prize-having purchased the right for the United Saras to make and seed the Champion safe known as Hersing's Patent Citation, warming of the result more heat than any other safe known, and guaranteed to be free from dampness—a great objection to most other Safes.

Old established depot, Green Block,
Nov. 135, 187 and 189 Waterest, our Pine, N. Y.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
THIRTEEN YEARS IN USO and have never failed to preserve their contents from the revages of fire.
Those Safes, secured by BRANNAY'S LA BELLE LOCK, which is proof against powder and burglars, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
NO. 146 Water-st., New York.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS .- S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. offer for sale one of the richest assortiments of rich Stella Shawas; new styles Broché Long and Square Shawas; french and Sanony Wool Plaid Long Shawas; together with a large stock of Velvet, Satio, Moire Antique and Chief Choaks and Tal Mas, of all the infest Paris styles and at prices lower than can be obtained elsewhere.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand st. DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.-E. H. LEAD-BRI GOODS INDICATED AND ACCOUNTS THE BRIDGE AND ACCOUNTS THE ACCO. No. 347 Broadway, will open to-day, rich Dress Sike, from 4/ to 12/ per yerd; fine De Laines from 1/ to 5/; Lopia's fine Bombarines at 8/; fine French Marinos at 8 and 10/; 3,600 rich Embrodered Collars from 4/ to 85; 100 Coshmere Loug Shawle from 4/15 to \$50. Also a large stock of Lace Curtains and Unapery; Muslim, Blanker, Cullis, Flanners, Also, 1,600 dozen indies' and gentiemen's best Paris made Kit Gleves, at 5/, worth \$1.

SILKS .- S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. offer for sale 300 phoese rich Plati and Stripe Silks at 6; per vard; 500 phoese out a rick, new styles at 7; per yard, worth at 25. Black Silks, of the most approved manufacture at 20 per cent less than importony prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Frant St.

Worth of superb Erglish Mudallion, Velvet and Tapestry Carpers, at Hiram Addenson's ten specious salescooms, No. 99 Bowers.

50 000 yards Ingrains at 3/6, 4/ and 5/ per yard.

SILK ROBES, SILK ROBES -Just received, and will be sold at a bargain, 2 cases of rich Silk Robes. Als. I case super French all-wool De Laines, at 5/, worth \$1.

E. H. LEADHEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

"None but Himself can be his Parallel." NONE BUT HIMSELF CAN BE THE CANTERLE, No. 336 Bowery, who sells the pretriest Garress at 12 and 14 representations which America can produce. Ladies' and Children's Shors are Cantrell's speciality, and no one in this country has yet excelled him in point of workmanship. The ladies will be pleased with Cantrell's Gaiters.

ith Cantrell's Gaiters.

B L A N K E T S

English Blankets (large size ) \$4 25 per pair.

Perenson & Hummary,
No. 379 Scodway,
Corner of White-st.

Hoavy English Superfine, 6 per yard.
Heavy English Superfine, 6 per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway. BARGAINS IN CARPETING.

C A R P E T S.

HEAVY FROLISH SUPERFIXE, 6/ per yard.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 36 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPRREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM English, French, German, and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOVS, No. 345 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS, ONE-FRICE CLOTHING STORE, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y. The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

PERSIAN RUGS.
TURKEY RUGS.
TURKEY CARPETS.
A large invoice of these cloquat goods, direct from Smyron, is offered for sale at the Carpet Store No. 70 Canal st.
E. A. PETERSON & Co.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS! Manufactured by

John P. Wake & Co.,

No. 167 Canal-st., usar Variest.

Pully extranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any
the city, and 20 per cent. less thin Broatlews prices.

N. B. Second-nand Flance at great bargains.

50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT Window Shades at great bargains; Lace and Musim Christins from anotion; Brocateles, Satin De Laines, Cornices, Sanda, Plus, Brases, Buff and White Linens, Shade Trimmings, Upbolstery Goods, at prices defying competition. The public are invited to call and examine before pur hasting.

W. O. Janks, Nos. 456 and 456 Pearlest.

CARPETING AND OIL-CLOTHS.—A complete stock of Valvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, and Floor Oil-Cloths. For sale low for cash.

Bally & Buss., No. 454 Pearl-st.

AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladins' Arti-cules, Necklaces, Tellet Casso, Jet Bracelets, Traveling Ba-hets, Fans, Perfumery and Soars; also every variety of Toys, Dolls and Games, at Roures's Fancy Bassar, 448 Breadway

Invalids recovering from the effects of fever, Invalids recovering from the effects of fever, billous diseases, or long-continued tilmess of any kind, will find CARTER'S FRANSH MIXTURE the only remely which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties restore the patient to life and vigor. We can enly say try it. A single bottle it worth all the so-called Sarsaparilles in existence. It contains so mercury, opium, or any other noxions or poisonous drug and can be given to the young-cest infant without hesitation. For sale by WM. S. BERRS & Co., proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The important SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Inc important fact is beginning to be understood that Sixger's latest improved SEWING MACHINES, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better than any other machines that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of Sixger's Machines has been doubled within a mouth, and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For every description of sewing they are unapproachable.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 325 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand preminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dvs., the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new explicit Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO. No. 6 Astor House.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE!!- If half we see in the IMPORTANT IF IRUE: — In that we can be proved in the proof of the world has pret seen. We notice the name of the fin John Wüldemson, whose wife was cared in one day, though she could not walk when she began to use it. Many have been taken off their crutches in a single night. Lacter fied it a southing balm, and teething infants are at once

Laries fied it a soothing balm, and teething infants are at once releved by it.

Wosneartt. Medical. Cures by the Application of Prof.

Charles by Grant's Electrate Oil.

The Decline propose to cure, almost instantly, individuals affected with Headache, Neurolats, Chill Ferrer, Arms, (while he procysymis on Remmattern, Swellings, Momes, Paint, and all Brouchist Affections.

He proposes to check and dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomp ish nearer and more perfect equilibrium of all the circularing dissis in the human system than can be effected by any other, or an other methods of medical aid in the same space of them, the mean thermore was being judges. He does not per paint our every discove, but inly a certain class of complaints.

The Electrate Oil occurates or chemical and electric principel, and is interdore applicable to the cure or natural restoration of any organic derangement arising from an impropor circulation of nerve-viral field. Swender'al Electrate Of the course of security of similar cures in socient in one by the amointing with Oil, and these cures at a senderful, so the smoothing with Oil, and these cures at a senderful, so the smoothing with Oil, and these cures at a senderful, as to call upon public functionaries, are those banking charge of public institutions for the sex and suffering to took into the well attested merits—the simple efficacy of this "Electric Oil."

The Agency for this wonderful Pain Reliever is at No. 2018 Broadway, count of Dannest, where can be exhibited state.

cae, of this "Electric Oil." The Agricy for this wonderful Pain Relieves is at No. 301. The Agricy for this wonderful Pain Relieves is at No. 301. Broadway, co.net of Duamest, where can be exhibited statements of the most mirecolous curres on record. It never fails meats of the most is a Pain in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, Sore Nipples, Caked Breasts, Ples, Sores or Burns, Fewer Sores, Ullerer, Goott, Swelled Gunds, Stiff Joints, Papitation of the Heart, Felona, Sprains, and Bruisse.

Ack W. S. Berns, Esq., No 57 Warrenet, about the remarkable one of a frightfully is me and swallen and by haif a buttle!

able once of a frightfully lame and smallen ankle by half a bottle!

RHEUMATISM - Mr. W. Blanchard, No. 26 Lith st., Phila.

SPRAINED WRIST-W. Franklin, No. 24 South Sthest, Pails.

OGUT-James Legar, No. 2 George-st., Pailsacephia.

NAURALGIA-Dr. Wood.

RUENED HANE-D. E. Davie Eco.

SWOLLEN PERAST-Wife of M. Davie, Somerset, Pa.

Namer on Chronic cases in the Hospital for weeks have been cored by these days use of the ELECTRIC OIL.

It is the most nothing medicine to the wolld.

People who do not believe, go and ask the cared for yourselve. Letters cortinue pounts in from all quarters asking for the ELECTRIC OIL. in places we never heard of before.

De any ask if team do them ham? No. It is ploasant to take, and cose not intits e the skin of a devicate infam.

None geruine without the name of Prof. Chas. De GRATH & CO., Pel sale ph a

Note get the winder the same of the Co., Pel see pha Service of the Barnes & Park, No. 364 Broadway, exclusive Wholesale Agents but seld by all respectable Drugsiss in New York, Broadlyn, Williamsburgh, Jensey City, Newalk, and through out the contrist.

No pedders sell the Electric Oil. Beward Adverse a shave. "Form -Orders shall take their turns and be applied with the utmost dispatch. In the contribution will be applied with the utmost dispatch.

be supplied with the utmost disps'ch.

CLIFTON PROPERTY.—A J. BLEECKER will grating the Sale This Day at the Merchanis' Exchange of the Valuable Property of Mr. W. W. VAS WAGENAS, at Clifton, Staten Island. Sale peremp ory, and to be continued until the whole property is dispseed of.

(4.2)

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

ON THE FUNDERN PLAY.

Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

This new and large Hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest-priced hotels, offers to traveler and the public, including familia, unsurpassed account odations at lower rates than can be affuded by any other first-class hotel.

Sidney Korman.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-WIGS AND TOUPEES BATCHFLOR'S HARR DIE.

This celebrate destablishment is No 233 Broadway. Twelve nivate rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hairs Dyn. BATCHELOR'S Wites and Tourres have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so peculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wigs in the world.

BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 unil 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ms, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

HERNIA .- Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent Radical, Curke Trues. References as to its superiority — Professor Vaisntine Mott, Willard Puter and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other settlemen cured by this Trues may be seen at Marsh & C., s. No. 24 Maiden and New York, and Marsh, Corless & Co. s. 5 West 4th-st., Cindenati, Ohio Open from 7 A.M. until 2 P.M.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE RIGGO SARDINA — Permission was given by royal letters patently for the sale of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the less. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maideniane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London and by all Druggiets, as 25 cents 62) cents and \$1 per pot or bix. Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!

WIGS! WIGS!! WIGS!!!

Five thousand of those fine \$10 Wigs and Tourges at Medius star & Co.. No 27 Mail collane made of the very best materials warranted not to shrink or change color, and with their newly invented improvements entirely defy detection, and are without dispute superior to all others. Back and Front Braids, Bands, Curis, &c., wholesale and retail.

WARNER PATENT PUMP. Visitors at the Palace are invited to notice the abova. We claim that it is the simplest strongest and chespest, most carry ble and ensiest kept in order. The New York Inspectors of Steamboats pronounce it the best. All sizes adapted to wells, ctories, miles, steamboats, ships, &c., made and sold by
A. W. Gay & Co., No. 118 Maiden lane, N. Y.

### New-Pork Daily Tribune

THESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBURE of this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immense edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

W. L. Palmer is our agent in Syracuse for the sale of The TRIBUNE. He will supply our friends with our Daily, Weekly and Semi Weekly editions.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Canada will leave Boston for Liverpool To-Morrow

The Mail by this steamer will close in this city at

14 o'clock this afternoon. Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Paris.-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool for Bos ton, with one week's later news, is now due at Halifax.

Judge Kane yesterday refused to receive a respectful petition from Passmore Williamson, on the assumption that he could hear nothing from a person in contempt until he hall purged himself of that offensa. The judge very-condescendingly added that, upon reasonable notice, he would permit counsel to argue the point as to whether he should receive the offered petition: but as he had already decided the question, the propriety of argument was not apparent.

A dispatch from Boston states that the National Agricultural exhibition gives promise of a splendid opening.

We publish herewith a correspondence between

# SCIENCE AND PROHIBITION.

Edward C. Delavan and E. L. Youmans elucidating the Scientific Basis of Prohibition, or the right and duty of suppressing the Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks, which has rarely been excelled in clear, ness of statement or cogency of logic. We ask our readers not merely to give it a careful and dis passionate perusal, but to commend it to their friends and neighbors so as to secure for it the widest possible attention. We who stand for Prohibition are utterly misapprehended by the great mass of our adversaries. They will not understand that, in our view, drunkenness is not the sole evil to be avoided-that the use of Alcoholic Beverages would still be hurtful and unwise if no man were ever more to drink to intoxication-that the difference between the moderate and the immoderate drinker is one of degree purely and not of kind-is like that between breaking one's leg and his neck. How often have we met those who will say, "Yes, drinking is a bad thing, as you say; but I never drink enough to hurt me;" when in truth no man can drink at all - no matter how moderatelyand not be harmed by so doing. Idly, vainly shall we seek to stop excessive drinking so long as we permit drinking at all-as well might you encourage men to drift over Niagara Falls but exhort them to be sure to stop when

all mixtures containing Alcohol are poisonous at least in the ratio that they are Alcoholic. Very many centain also other poisons-nux vemica coculus indicus, quassia, grains of paradise, &c .and so are far more deadly than though they contained no other bane than Alcohol: but if they contain this and none other, they are as really if not as intensely poisonous as arsenic or prussic acid-

False science-false assumptions-truths warped and twisted to meet the demands of self-seeking craft-shound on every side. Men whose appetites impel them to wish right and wrong interchanged or confounded read such an article as that lately put forth by The Westminster Reviewand, though it confutes itself, say, "This is cogent; "this is unanswerable "-that is, they don't want it answered. They hate to give up their cherished indulgence: they are careful not to scrutinize and cross-examine the sophistry that lulls conscience to sleep; and so the truth receives no fair play at their hands. Were no man warped by a love of liquor, we could demonstrate the urgent propriety of Total Abstinence and Legal Prohibition to the perfect conviction of ninety-nine in every hundred rational beings. Thousands can't see the propriety of Prohibition because they like a little-just a little-of something to take. If we could change their appetites we should have no difficulty in con vincing their minds. As it is, they can't realize that Liquor is so bad when their palates and nerves so crave and relish it.

We are on the eve of an Election which must go far to decide the contest between License and Prohibition. If Judges and a Legislature favorable to Temperance shall be chosen in our State next month, it will be hard for the Liquor Interest to recover from the blow. It is all-important that the People should be brought to realize the character and imminence of this contest. We have had a season of anarchy on the Liquor question through the action of certain Judges: but the People make and unmake Judges. Abstainers-Prohibitionists of New York ! fail not to do your whole duty!

KANSAS FOR FREEDOM. The vote for Gov. Reeder at the Free-State Election on the 9th inst. will doubtless far exceed that for Whitfield on the 1st. And the former was cast entirely by bona fide residents of Kansas, while more than half the votes for Whitfield at his went over for that express purpose. In fact, two-thirds of Whitfield's entire vote was polled in the settlements along the Missouri border; back from this. there is substantially no Pro-Slavery party in the Territory. The fraudulent voting, the imposed Legislature and the tyrannical laws of the Missouri invaders, have united the settlers upon Reeder, and in an earnest desire to be promptly admitted into the Union as a Free State. Such is the substance of many letters and other advices from the Territory. Kansas can only be dragooned into submission to Slavery by the recognition at Washington of the Missourians' bowie knife assemblage as a bona fide Kansas Legislature, and the consequent enforcement of its acts as binding laws of Kansas. Should this be done, either directly or through the recognition of Whitfield as Delegate, Kansas becomes a conquest of the slaveholders-a mere appendage of Western Missouri. Her gallant pioneers can defy their overbearing neighbors; but they cannot measure swords with the Federal Government. Let the power of Congress and the President be thrown into the scale of Slavery, and the settlers must succumb. All that remains to be done is to bring public opinion to bear on Congress, so as to insure the reception of Reeder as Pelegate and the admission of Kansas as a State under the Free Constitution which will speedily be framed and adopted. Let New-York and Massachusetts speak decisively and unmistakably their demand that all legal and foreign impediments to the admission of Free Kansas shall be swept away, and we shall have her fairly in the Union and ready to east her vote for a Republican President in 1856.

## OUR STATE CANALS.

It is now some twenty years since our State commenced, under the suspices of the Democratic HE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBENE for circulation in party, the policy of trebling the capacity of her Great Erie Canal, while considerably extending its branches. The original design was to proceed only so fast as the surplus tolls would defray the expense-say at an average outlay of \$1,000,000 per annum. But it was then estimated that the entire Enlargement would cost only \$9,000,000 whereas, it was afterward ascertained that the cost would range from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Meantime, Railroads were being constructed and brought into use-one principal line running almost parallel with the Eric Canal, and proffering a considerably shorter as well as incomparably quicker means of transit from tidewater to the Great Lakes. Had the Canal remained unenlarged, the Railroads would have nearly strip-

ped it of business. The Whigs proposed the policy of More Speedy Enlargement-that is, of borrowing to expedite the conclusion of the work. The Radical section of the Democratic party resisted, and a long and bitter struggle ensued. It was finally terminated by the conservative Democrats uniting with the Whigs, and effecting an amendment of our Reformed State Constitution, by which additional loans to the amount of \$9,000,000 for this express purpose were authorized. Every conceivable safeguard was thrown around the expenditure Each contract is to be let to the lowest responsible bidder, cutting off all chance for political or personal favoritism. And we are reliably assured that the \$9,000,060 authorized by the constitutional amendment will very nearly complete the work.

The battle has been fairly fought out. It has run through a series of years, and the people are weary of it. The work is going rapidly forward and will be completed within two or three years if no impediment is encountered. We believe there is no considerable portion of our citizens in favor of arresting it. It would have been finished ere this but for the Stop and Tax policy of 1842 and the Judicial arrest of 1851.

The Journal of Commerce, for a purpose purely factious, attempts to revive the Stop policy To do this, it pretends to figure out the completion of the Enlargement and Lateral Canals in 1856 from the surplus Tells alone, if no dollar had been borrowed since 1836. But this is ciphered out by concealing the fact that the capacity, the efficiency and of course the income, of the Canals have been largely increased by means of the borrowed money expended on our Public Works since 1837. Thus the gress Tolls, which were but \$1,325,609 in '37. had risen to \$3,463,710 in '47; in good part, because the capacity of the Canal had been so enjarged that Western Produce was attracted through this channel from a far wider radius than formerly, while Bailroad competition had not yet become formidable. Since 1847, our aggregate Tolls have half way down. For Alcohol is poison, and rather fallen off, from the effect of Railroad com-

petition, save in the single year '51; yet we entertain no shadow of a doubt that the State has collected several Millions more of Tolls since '37 than would have been received had no borrowed money been expended in hastening the Enlargement. If the Erie Canal were now no larger than in 1837, we believe its Tolls would be at least One Million per annum below the present amount.

Every consideration of prudence, policy, foresight, economy, dictates the earliest possible com. pletion of our Canals. The amount to be exended is scarcely one-third so much as the Enlargement has already cost; while the cost of transportation will be vastly diminished and its volume proportionately increased by such completion. Two thousand barrels of flour will then be a moderate boat-load, and the total cost of transportation from Buffalo to this city will be less than were the canal tolls alone only a few years ago. We are receiving but partial benefit from work that has already cost us over Twenty Millions, for want of an additional expenditure of only some Seven or Fight Millions. The landlord who has half built a block of stores, and lets them stand unroofed and untenanted a dozen years while the accruing rents of another block shall suffice to complete them, is a fair example of the wretched economy which The Journal of Commerce would now urge upon us. This City has the deepest interest in the early completion of our Canals, and we trust she will manifest her appreciation of it.

### SWINDLING INSURANCE COMPANIES. Gen. James M. Cook, Controller of our State

Finances, continues to search out and follow up the bogus Insurance Companies which, professing to have a paid-up cash capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, are taking money for insurance which they are utterly unable to afford. Under his direction, some six or seven companies have already been detected in doing business without capital, mostly through the immediate agency of William Barnes, Esq., of Albany, whom the Controller has employed in this work. The latest discovered of these delusions is the Tontine Fire Insurance Company, organized in May last under the act of 1853, and claiming to have a paid-up cash capital of \$200,000. But it appears on investigation that this entire sum was borrowed of a banker at enormous usury and deposited in Bank for the purpose of organizing this Company on an apparent capital: that said money, though deposited in the name of this Company, could only be drawn on checks countersigned by the lender aforesaid; and in fact it was so drawn within the succeeding three or four days, leaving the Company not only with. out capital but actually in debt \$2,500 for the shave" on its pretended capital for the two or three days it could make a show of having any; yet this Company immediately set to work insuring all applicants against fire; and, up to the 12th inst., had issued 416 policies and received \$6,809 thereon, beside \$772 remaining unpaid; had sustained and paid two losses, amounting together to \$635, and now has about twenty agents employed in soliciting risks in different parts of this country and Canada, at an average compensation of ten per cent. on premiums received and five per cent. on the profits realized by the Company on the business of the agency, beside a general agent in this City and a sub-general agent at Louisville, Ky. This Company has now outstanding risks to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, to meet which it has \$285 in cash and \$4,600 (nominally) in mortgages (by stockholders) on lots in Buffalo, Newtown and Bedford, N. Y., while it owes salaries to the amount of some \$350, and in nnearned premiums at least \$5,500. Mr. Barnes of course reports it insolvent, and the Controller is proceeding to deal with it accordingly. Yet James Pierson, President, John Wilson Breeborn, Secretary, attested on the 12th day of May last that the full capital of \$200,000 had been subscribed and in good faith paid in to constitute the capital stock of said Company, and that the said capital in cash was then deposited in the Bank of the Republic, "and that there is no 'intention or design existing of any person or persons whomsoever to withdraw from the said "Bank any part or portion of said moneys, until the same is wanted to be invested or otherwise used or appropriated to and for the sole and ex. clusive use and benefit of said Company."

Such is the substance of Mr. Barnes's report made on Friday last to the Controller, and promptly acted on by him. The thanks of the community are eminently due to both.

### NATIONAL DELUSIONS.

The people of this country are the most thoroughly deluded on the face of the globe, their means of illumination considered. With the power of having a Democratic government, they allow an oligarchy of seventy thousand slaveholders to determine not only the recipients of Government bounties now amounting to seventy millions dollars a year, but to measure the very profits of the workman not yet enslaved, as the ligarchy hope to enslave the North. Our industry s absolutely at the mercy of these oligarchs, who as a class are Free-traders-that is, men who be lieve in the exchange of American raw products for European fabrics-the country meanwhile to be kept in ignorance of art and handicraftship, and but one remove above barbarism. We do not state the case too strongly when we affirm that the oligarchs as a class have the deadliest enmity to Northern industry, though were it not for our ship and engine builders and our labor saving machines and ingenuities the South would be a desert. What does the South produce? Beyond cotton, useless without Connecticut gins, and sugar, impossible without New-York and Pennsylvania machines, her contributions to the common national stock are insufficient to keep us above barbarism. The Patent office would have no existence if it depended on southern mechanical ingenuity, for that does not exist. The same reason which keeps the negro ignorant keeps the white ignorant, for no man can create an ignerant atmosphere around him and expect to be intelligent. It is simply impossible. We breathe intellectual atmosphere as cer. tainly as physical, and that polluted with Slavery ignorance fellows.

The Winter is now approaching. Already have we signs of the destitution and suffering which are to specially mark this city, because the people of the North, under southern domination, do not determine their policy. While Archbishop Hughes boasts in her Majesty's colonies that his church and flock are untainted with abolitionism thou sands of poor Irish haunt our streets wanting employment, or improperly recompensed, because the southern oligarchy keeps them poor in America in the same way that the British oligarchy kept them poor in Ireland. While we have to record the closing of the last of our woolen mills-we arrive by accident at the boast of the British minister at Washington, incarnating the spirit of his govern-Washington, incarnating the spirit of his govern-ment—that not a house fails in Liverpool but all

the Union trembles: so that our domestic misfortune and our dependence on foreign eventualities keep pace with one another.

We have the richest gold-mines: but what are they worth when almost every ounce goes to pay for foreign gewgaws and wines and cotton, wool and iren, that we could manufacture ourselves with our bands now idle? We have the best machines for farming, but we are buying at the rate of two millions a month from Canada. We pretend to have interests in the humanities of Europe, and vet our gold goes by hogsheads to the Crimes, to destroy that power which of all others is the least hostile to us, and which-her bulk and population considered-has made since the Peace of 1815 ag great advances in liberty and prosperity as any ountry in Europe. We affirm that Russia, since she determined to manufacture for herself, has advanced in liberalism, and we, as friends of liberty, had nothing to fear from the extension of her empire southward. We say this all the more firmly, since The London Times in a specious list of autoeratic evils assigns as the most prominent evils of the imperial rule the protective system-thus prov ing that in nothing has England changed as regards her foreign policy, since the Government, too ignorant to avail itself of genius, sought to destroy all our colonial manufactures; and yet there are men among us who look upon the war with Russia as one of liberal principles.

While we are so ministering to the commercial avarice and belligerent lust of France and England, even our sham Democratic organs acknowledge more lustily than ever their hostility to us. Mr. Cazneau, in The Union, bewailing the failure of his treaty with Dominica, got up and approved by the Slave oligarchy, now says: "It is the systematic policy of France and England to divide, degrade and impoverish the American republies; and many of their most serious difficulties, as in the case of the unfortunate Dominican republic, may be traced to the intrigues of European sgents." And he adds: "The governments of France and England injure their own people in obstructing the prosperity of the American republics, for we are their best customers. The richer we are, the more we shall buy of their fabrics, unless they drive us into tariffs of ex clusion by way of reprisal for their attacks on our interests."

So The Union writers even hint at tariffs as reprisal. But we need no reprisal. All we have to look at is to secure that policy which will make us immeasurably the richest and hence the freest people in the world, and by showing thus the effects of democratic republicanism we shall induce more readily the imitation of European nations. But with our streets filled with poor; our workmen wanting employment or sufficient wages; our city officials looking away from the dignity of labor and stealing, like the invaders of a town surrendered; our immigration decidedly meeting with checks, owing to the uncertainty of labor under our British Free-trade rule, there can be no question that we retard progress abroad as much as we do at home. While we beast of our trade with Englandher cabinet chuckles at our simplicity; and while our growing relations with France are so vauntedour consul, the representative in Paris of that boasted commerce, has just been refused an invitation to the Versailles palace at the reception of the Queen of England, on the ground that a commercial agent had not the rank necessary to keep company with the imperial usurper and his regal guest! Ah, if we had proper dignity as a nation we would make our commercial representatives abroad the social equivalents of anybody-or lay an embargo on the products of the countries governed by the imperial and regal ruffians who so insult the spirit of the age. But to pocket such a slight is only part and parcel of the delusions under which this people, claiming to be free, preëminently labor.

### THE PRESENTMENT.

The good citizens of New-York are now expiating in sackcloth and ashes their neglect of municipal affairs, which resulted in the election of dishonest persons to high and responsible offices. The presentment of the grand jury indicting sev. eral men eminent in office for downright villainyorruption, peculation, robbery-is proof positive of the necessity on the part of the respectable voters of this community of looking closely to the kind of persons whom they appoint to office. It is possible to find good men. Swindling once was not the rule with our officials; but the vices of centralization are rendered more and more apparent in the character of our extemporized population; and men who come here by thousands to make the most money in the least time, work their way into public trusts and other fatness-while the multitude are too eager in private speculation to attend to politics-as one of the simplest means of obtaining their end, and hence such an exposé as the one in question. Corruption is now known to exist in various departments of the City government. Certainly the thanks of the community are due to the grand jury and the district-attorney for their industry and earnestness in prosecuting this vital matter. The refusal of the recorder to permit the presentment to be filed and published forms the subject of various comments; but the public are not satisfied with any delay. They wish light, and official light, blazing at a fiat.

The persons indicted, or presented, are no less

JAMES FUREY, street commissioner.

JOSEPH E. EBLING, commissioner of streets and amps.

B. B. PURDY, commissioner of repairs and sup-

plies.
T. K. Downing, city inspector.
Messrs. Oakley and Cornell, late members of the board of Aldermen.
W. B. REYNOLDS, offal contractor.
HENRY BEAKLEY and FRANCIS M. CCRRY, coun-

This list will be further extended as fast as arrests are made. In another column will be found some of the particulars of the extraordinary municipal acts of the parties. Millions of taxes afford precious chances for money to stick by the way between the people's pockets and the treas-

Of all these worthies, Mr. Ebling appears to have lost the least time in generously operating to his own advantage. But ten days in office, he signed the agreement with Messrs. Smith, Seckel & Co., of Philadelphia, as mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Certainly this is precedent enough for all future commissioners who aim to be infamous The idea that office corrupts is here rendered ob solete: the corruption was carried into the office, and hatched the second week.

If every man convicted of appropriating public moneys to the value of a sixpence could be sent to Sing Sing for ten years, we should have a long lease of honesty in high places. On this subject The Courier and Enquirer says:

"We fear that the grand juries impanneled for the Fall terms of the courts are little better than the en-

after election! Why are they uniformly brought a short a time before the election that the whole farmed that the election that the whole farmed that the election that the spaced? We are not saying whether any or all of the indicted individuals are innecent or guilty. But it need not be affirmed that the moral effect of even their conviction will be lost, in consequence of the prevising in pression that their prosecution was moved primarily pression that their procession or parties nature. It is dictments can be brought at no other time than daring the Fall terms of the courts let the election for city officers be put off till Spring."

The Courier is in error. In 1853, in the month of February, Mr. Erben being also then foreman of the grand jury, Aldermen Wesley Smith Flar. enth ward) and James M. Bard (Fourteenth ward) were indicted for malfeasance in office. It would be better, if possible, always to have such indies. ments in other than electioneering periods; but it is saying too much that they will be considered as cooked up for partisan purposes because of the time when they take place. We have never known Mr. Frben as a partisan in the sinister sease of the term : and we think the fling of The Courier does him injustice by the proof we have brought against its argument.

The Buffulo Courier (Soft) has a careful estimate of the probable vote of Eric County by Towns and Wards, which makes the Republican aggregate 4.045. Gov. Clark had but 2,119 last year, so that the Republican gain according to this estimate will be nearly one hundred per cent. We hope it will be still larger than that. The spacious Kremlie Hall in Buffalo was crowded at the Republican meeting on Friday to hear Gov. SEWARD and Mr. STANTON, and again in the evening to hear Gen. Nye and other champions of the cause.

# THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. Sr. Louis, Taesday, Oct. 22, 1853,

The Kanses correspondent of The Missouri Demoerat says the returns from twenty-two precincts give Reeder for Congress 1,935 votes. There were still wenty nine precincts to hear from, and it was thought his vote would exceed 3,000. The election passed off peaceably, and no persons were permitted to vote unless they had been actual residents of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election. The Free Soilers are getting up documents wherewith to contest Whitfield's sent in Congress. They profess to be able to prove that there were only four legal Pro-Slavery votes at ranklin, while Whitfield received sixty-one votes there; that out of upward of 200 votes cast for Whitfield at Wyandotte only thirty were legal; that out of 230 cast at Osawotamie not over fifty were legal; that at Baptist Mission, which gave Whitfield over 100 votes, there were but sevesteen legal voters, and only thirteen of them cast ballots; and, in fine, that not 1,000 legal votes were cast for Whitfield throughout the whole Territory.

Delegates to the Constitutional convention had been chosen. They will form a State constitution for Kansas and apply for admission into the Union. Mr. Reeder will be the bearer of the constitution and petition to Washing on.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JUDGE BAKER.

Long Branch, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855. The schooner Judge Baker of Hackensack bound from New-York to Philadelphia, is ashore half a mile below Squap. She is broken up and her crew all drowned. Her cargo, consisting of pearl-ash, crates, logwood and bags of barley, is strewed along the shore. No bodies have as yet been found.

[Capt. Bogert of Hackensack, captain of the schooner, and his wife and five seamen, were [Ed. Trib. drowned.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS OF VIRGINIA. BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct 22, 1855,

A conven ion of the Know-Nothing party in Vir gin'a was teld at Lynchburg last week, and finally adjourned on Saturday. Resolutions were passed fully indorsing the Philadelphia platform, especially that portion of it is relation to Slavery, and recommending an open organization. It was also recommended that the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency should be postponed to a period not late than the first of June next.

THE TEXAS DEBT BILL. NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1855.

It is now ascertained that the Texas Debt bill of the last Congress was defeated in the late election in Texas by 3,000 majority.

LAKE DISASTER.

RACIDE DISASTER.
Racine, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.
The schooner Dean Richmond is on the rocks new
here and full of water. Her crew, consisting of size
men and a boy have been rescaed. FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Monday, Oct. 22.
Mr. Winson, conductor of a cattle train, was killed this evening at West Randolph, Vt., by having his foot caught in the "frog." The whole train passed over his have!

THE OHIO RIVER. PITTSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

The river at this point measures four feet three

JUDGE KANE AGAIN .- Yesterday, in the United States district court, at Philadelphia, a petition was pre-sented to Judge Kane, by Wm. M. Meredith, Charles Gilpin, and E. Hopper, Esq., counsel for Passmore Williamson.

The Judge said that Mr. W. had a right to apply to

the duege said that Mr. W. had a right to apply to step; if this petition is such a purgation, then it will be received, otherwise it will not. Mr. Meredith argued that Mr. Williamson should be heard in court.

The Judge said that upon reasonable notice being

given to the district attorney, he would with pleasur-hear the coursel in the case upon any preliminar; question arising in it.

District attorney Vandyke stated that he had no notice whatever of this application. He thought notice was necessary. He asked that a copy of the application should be furnished him, and in any reasonable

tion should be furnished him, and in any reasonable time he would with pleasure come in and argue it.

Judge Kane then said: As at present advised, I am of opinion that I can receive no communication from a party who remains in contempt. The first step, preliminary to all others, is an application for leave to purge himself of his contempt. The purgation completed, he is reinstated before the court, and has the same rights as before the adjudication under which he was committed. If, in the opinion of comsel, this view of the court's duty is erroneous, I shall be happy to avail myself of their learned research for my future guidance.

guidance.

The judge declined receiving the petition, stating, however, that upon the question of his right to receive it he would be happy to hear an argument.

VERMONT .- The annual message of Gov. Rogers was delivered on the 13th. It contains little of general interest. The following is what the governor

eral interest. The following is what are as says in relation to the great question of the day:

"Nothing has occurred during the last year to allay our just apprehensions of danger to most of the vital interests of the Free States from the determined purpose the state of the parties to extend the limits and influence of the action to extend the limits and influence of the section to extend the limits. of a part of the nation to extend the limits and influence of Slavery. That purpose is understood to have been manifested in the Territory of Kansas by a course of successful menace and violence equally defiant of law and the rights of opponents. A design is also indicated to break down that great principle of the common law, heretofore universally admitted and affirmed, that a slave becomes free when he enters a Free State by consent of his master. The experiment has been tried of purposely binging slaves into a Free State, and there claiming a continued property in them. And all these events would seem to have passed with an acquisecence, to say the least, on the part of national authorities, executive and judicial, which the true friends of Freedom can scarcely contemplate with composure. The time has evidently arrived when all who would oppose the further encroachments of Slavery should combine their vigorous and perewing efforts for that purpose." of a part of the nation to extend the limits and